

## Woman of Clouded Past Shot, and Two Men Die in Mystery

Mrs. Mattie A. Hughes, Who Was Charged with Murdering Her Husband in Greer, S. C., in 1899, Badly Wounded by Amateur Robbers Who Kill Her Father, Isaac Waldrop, and Companion, Nicholas Coffinas, Who Attempted to Thwart Their Burglary Yesterday at Her Home, Four Miles South of Washington—She Is Reported Dying at Sibley Hospital—Trials for Murder Were Famous in South Carolina.

### CAME TO WASHINGTON DRESSED AS MAN AFTER TRIALS AND LIVED IN THE RED LIGHT DISTRICT

Shot through the breast, Mrs. Mattie A. Hughes, known as "Frankie Harris," forty-six years old, formerly of Greer, S. C., is dying at Sibley Hospital, while two men, Isaac Waldrop, her father, seventy-six years old, and Nicholas Coffinas, a Greek, are dead from wounds received yesterday near Clark Station, Va., four miles below Washington, when two unidentified burglars shot them.

The tragedy occurred at the woman's home one-half a mile south of the little Virginia hamlet.

Mrs. Hughes lived a checkered career. Twenty years ago she was one of the most beautiful women in South Carolina. In 1899 at Greer, S. C., she is alleged to have killed her husband, George Hughes, a wealthy merchant, because of cruel treatment.

The woman's beauty aided her when she was placed on trial for her life three times at Greenville, S. C., in 1900. The trials were famous in the South, more than a dozen noted attorneys taking part.

Those three prosecutions perhaps have gone down in the history of the Palmetto State as more spectacular and famous than the trial of Lieut. Gov. James Tillman for the murder of Editor Gonzales, of the Columbia State. The little courtroom at Greenville was packed with prominent society men and women during their progress.

She mysteriously disappeared from Greenville, and was reported to be masquerading around the world in men's clothes. One report said that she had been killed in a gambling den in Denver, and that she was dressed as a man at the time.

Came Here Dressed as Man. Fifteen years ago she came to Washington dressed as a man and obtained employment in a cafe. Her impersonation was discovered, and she disappeared again. The police say she drifted to the underworld, lived there as an inmate, and then as a prostitute.

According to the police, Mrs. Hughes after coming here, lived at 1304 D street northwest, and for years conducted houses at 1253 Ohio avenue northwest and 126 C street northwest.

Has Son Living Here. For a long time she had a grocery store in northeast Washington, and has a grown son living here.

Shortly before the Kenyon "redlight" law went into effect she disappeared again, and was not heard of by the police until the news of the tragedy.

Before her marriage to George Hughes, the South Carolina merchant, she was Miss Mattie A. Waldrop, and when she came to Washington her father was with her.

Two Men Fall Dead. Early yesterday morning Mrs. Hughes, with her Greek companion, Coffinas, drove in a taxi to her home. Two unidentified men were discovered in the house. She was attacked and badly beaten, and the burglars tore her earrings from her ears. Her aged father came to her rescue. The burglars turned on him with an automatic gun, and four bullets pierced his body and he died instantly.

That robbery was the motive was established by the fact that all the jewelry in the house was taken, and a satchel full of valuable clothing and other possessions, was found packed in another part of the house.

Drags Self to Home Near By. Mrs. Hughes, mortally wounded, dragged herself, over a muddy roadway, to the residence of Representative Philip Campbell, of Kansas, who has a home 30 yards south of the scene of the tragedy.

From there Crandal Mackey, prosecuting attorney for Alexandria County, Va., was notified. Mrs. Hughes faintly described to Mackey the tragedy. Mackey immediately communicated with the Washington police and Detective Patrick O'Brien and Desk Sergeant Thomas English hurried to the scene. They are of the opinion of Mackey and the Virginia authorities that robbery was the motive.

It is believed the two robbers were amateurs, the detectives pointing out, had they been professionals, they would not have shot anybody, but covered them with the revolvers and escaped.

Burglary May Be Clew. One of the burglars left behind a bandage from his little finger. It was bloody.

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## WOMEN CREATE NEW PARTY FOR WORLD PEACE

Mass Meeting of 3,500 Elect  
Miss Jane Addams  
President.

### GATHER AT THE WILLARD

Adopt Platform to Prevent  
Useless Wars—Hear No-  
table Addresses.

### DR. SHAW MAKES WOMEN WEEP

Miss Janet Richards Declares Women  
Would Settle Their Quarrels  
in Conventions.

America's most noted woman orator wrung cheers and applause and tears from 3,500 women peace advocates at a mass meeting at the New Willard yesterday and gave the meeting a place in history by creating from the woman's constructive movement for peace a permanent organization to be known as the Woman's Peace Party with Mrs. Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, as president.

Among the speakers were Miss Addams, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Alliance for Women Suffrage, who presided; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, of New York; Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, of Austria-Hungary; Mrs. Fethick Lawrence, a London suffragist; Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, of New York; Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Miss Janet Richards, of this city, chairman of the convention of peace advocates who called the mass meeting.

### Adopt Platform.

The following platform was adopted: "The purpose of this organization is to enlist all American women in arousing the nation to respect the sacredness of human life and to abolish war."

"1. The immediate calling of a convention of neutral nations in the interest of early peace."

"2. Limitations of armaments and the nationalization of their manufacture."

"3. Organized opposition to militarism in our own country."

"4. Education of youth in the ideals of peace."

"5. Democratic control of foreign policies."

"6. The further humanizing of governments by the extension of the franchise to women."

"7. Concert of nations to supersede 'balance of power'."

"8. Action toward the general organization of the world to substitute law for war."

"9. The substitution of an international police for rival armies and navies."

"10. Removal of the economic causes of war."

"11. The appointment by our government of a commission of men and women, with an adequate appropriation, to promote international peace."

The above plank was adopted unanimously, as was an impromptu motion, introduced by Miss Anna Martin, of Nevada, urging Congress to approve the Constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, which is to be voted on Tuesday, as a first step toward peace.

The meeting was held in the ballroom of the New Willard. When more than 3,000 women had been packed in the room, the fire marshal forbade more to enter. Women stood outside in hundreds, and many went home. Those who waited, or as many of them as could get in the red parlor, heard most of the speakers in an overflow meeting.

Miss Addams Speaks. Miss Jane Addams moved the audience to excited enthusiasm when she said:

"The war is destroying the world's conception of patriotism, built up after thousands of years. This is a tribal conception of patriotism, and it ought to have been left behind long ago. No state founded on such patriotism has a place for women."

"The present use of conscience in Europe is self justification. Women have a right in the conscience of nations. There is no international mind at present above self justification. In the Oxford papers, in the papers of German scholars, all have shown pitiful lack of international thought."

"Women are better than men in some things, and one of them is the treasury of life."

"The awful number of children lost because of the war has been lost sight of, along with the question of infant mortality. Women nurture, not destroy human life. It takes twenty years for a woman to make a soldier to be wantonly destroyed."

"The work of the mother, the teacher, the nurse, is destroyed by useless war. Conservation of life, the principle that taught nations of Europe to give old age pensions, and protect incompetents and dependents in order that no particle of human life might be wasted, has been forgotten. The thought that each generation shall be above the last has

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## GERMAN FLEET PREPARES TO SALLY FORTH AND CHALLENGE BRITISH, COPENHAGEN HEARS

Paris, Jan. 10.—According to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Temps, the entire German high seas fleet is massed at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven ready to sally forth and meet the British Dreadnoughts. Kiel is absolutely denuded of first-class ships, and only a few obsolete vessels remain in the harbor, he reports.

## Britain Would Aid American Commerce, Says Grey in Note

Reply Friendly and Frank—Pleads British Forced to Violate Treatment of Shipments Because Her Enemies Are Doing That—Cites Figures to Show Our Trade Has Not Suffered So Much—Infers Interests Urge U. S. to Protest—Another Note Coming.

The reply of Great Britain to the protest of the United States against British practices in interfering with the neutral trade of this country was made public at the State Department yesterday afternoon.

In tone, the British note is even more friendly and in spirit quite as frank as the American note. It is in most respects a convincing argument in support of the British exercise of its control of the seas and seeks to refute some of the contentions set forth in the American protest.

Aside from the protest against the methods rather than the principle of the British policy with regard to stopping contraband destined for enemy country, it was considered that the strongest point in the American note was the contention that Great Britain had violated her own and the accepted rule in her treatment of foodstuffs as absolute contraband when consigned to neutral countries adjoining Germany.

Weak on but One Point. The British reply to this contention is probably the weakest point in the argument of his majesty's government. While it is maintained that Great Britain has adhered to the accepted rule, and while it is declared that it is her present intention to do so, an excuse for departure from the rule in future is sought in the allegation that her enemies are violating the accepted rules of civilization and humanity.

In general, the British reply presents little that was not anticipated by those familiar with the respective views of the two nations. As was expected, Great Britain gives every assurance that could be desired of conducting her operations with the least possible harm to the interests of the United States and those of neutral trade in general, and, borrowing the very language of the American note, with regard to trade interference, asserts that only such interference as is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety, and then only to the extent to which this is necessary, is warranted or intended by Great Britain.

It is explained that this note is a preliminary communication to "remove some misconceptions that seem to exist," and will be followed by one dealing in more detail with the issues raised.

Cites Export Figures. Taking up the American contention that British practices have caused depression in American trade by denying American products their long-established markets in neutral countries of Europe, the British note cites the American export figures for November, 1913 and 1914. These show that the exports of the United States to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Italy, the neutral countries in question, were from one and one-half to fourteen times as large for November, 1914, as for the same month in 1913. Only in trade to Holland do the figures show a decrease. Great Britain concedes that cotton may have fallen off, but points out that she

cannot be blamed for that as she has at all times declared and practiced the intention of not interfering with cotton as contraband.

Replying to American contentions regarding copper, Great Britain shows from American figures how tremendously the imports of copper by the neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria have increased since the war. "With such figures," the note declares, "the presumption is very strong that the bulk of copper consigned to these countries has recently been intended not for their own use, but for that of a belligerent who cannot import it direct." It is declared that four cargoes of copper and aluminum, nominally consigned to Sweden, are known by the British authorities to have been definitely consigned to Germany, and hence are being detained for prize court proceedings.

Infers Interests Strain Code. "I cannot believe," says Sir Edward Grey, "that with such figures below them and in such cases as those just mentioned, the government of the United States would question the propriety of the action of his majesty's government in taking suspected cargoes to a prize court, and we are convinced that it cannot be in accord with the wish either of the government or of the people of the United States to strain the international code in favor of private interests so as to prevent Great Britain from taking such legitimate means for this purpose as are in her power."

This statement by the British foreign minister is regarded here as a reference to the fact that the pressure of private business interests here upon the State Department is understood to have been partly responsible for the American note. It is pointed out that modern conditions and alleged fraudulent practices of some shippers in the United States has made it impossible to search ships at sea and necessary to take them to port for search. Sir Edward points out specifically a particular case to show that the British prize court decisions have not been unfavorable to neutrals.

It is clearly stated in the note that Great Britain believes the United States

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## GERMANS TRY TO PIERCE FRENCH FRONT ON AISNE

Direct Spirited Counter-Attacks in Effort to Regain Lost Ground.

### GIVE UP A FIELD FORT

Heavy Losses Sustained by  
Teuton Center Army,  
Is Report.

### FLANDERS NOW A SEA OF MUD

Heavy Rains and Floods Make Fighting, Except at Long Range, Impossible.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Spirited night attacks by the Germans, interspersed with terrific cannonades, all in an effort to break the front of the advancing French legions in the cockpit of the most furious fighting of the entire line, along the Aisne, in Champagne, and in the Argonne were recorded in the official statement issued by the French war office tonight.

Surrender by the Germans of a field fort to the north of Laferte-de-Beaulieu in Champagne, with the capture by the French of a line of trenches, from which the Germans were routed in a violent engagement to the west of the fort, was the most important success reported in the afternoon statement.

The Echo de Paris states that Gen. von Heeringer, commanding the German center, lost 2,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners in the battle of Perthes-les-Hurlus on Friday alone. Since then the German counterattacks have been unusually furious and it is believed their losses by this time may have reached double that number.

Counterattacks Futile. The Germans continue their efforts to regain their lost ground on the Plateau of Vesnoy, to the north of Soissons, along the Aisne, but their counterattacks today and yesterday were futile. Last night they repulsed their bombardment of the town of Soissons when driven back from the entrenched positions.

Attempts during the night to drive the French back from their advanced positions in front of Perthes and to north of Laferte-de-Beaulieu were repulsed, while in the Argonne region the Kaiser's troops made a drive at Fontaine Madame and at Saint Hubert, but both efforts were repulsed. In this same region, on Saturday the German guns bombarded La-Four-de-Paris, but the reply of the French was doubly effective. Not only were the German guns silenced, but a blockhouse occupied by their sharpshooters was demolished.

Guns Roar in Flanders. Counterattacks delivered by the Germans against hill No. 35, to the west of Bourouille, have ceased so far as active operations of their infantry is concerned, but a lively cannonade was maintained throughout the night of Saturday and until dawn today, not only against the height, but also against the canal of Meuseurion upon the banks of which the French maintain strong defensive works.

Artillery activity is still pronounced in Belgium and in the northeastern corner of France, but the rains and the floods due to the breaking of the Lys from its banks have made impossible any extensive operations of foot troops.

TURKS PREPARE FOR MASSACRE. German Envoy Warns Foreigners of Peril if Dardanelles Are Forced.

Athens, Jan. 10.—Dispatches from Constantinople state that Baron von Wangenheim, the German Ambassador, has warned the minister of a Balkan state in the Turkish capital that in the event the allied fleet succeeds in forcing the Dardanelles, the Turks will vent their wrath by massacring the Christian population in Constantinople. Notwithstanding the feverish measures which have been taken for the defense of the straits great nervousness prevails as to the efficiency of such measures.

The authorities are seriously considering the removal of the seat of government to Konja. The public treasury already has been transferred to that place.

TURK DESTROYER TORPEDOED. Pelkshetfekt Beached Following Attack Off Bosphorus.

Rome, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish destroyer Pelkshetfekt was torpedoed while cruising outside the entrance of the Bosphorus. Salvage boats towed the vessel to the Golden Horn where it was beached.

According to news from Trieste, considerable German forces have been moved during the last few days into Hungary. The movement affects more than 60,000 men and an equal number of troops are ready to unite with them.

It is stated that this army will combine with 50,000 Austrians to attack Serbia. The hypothesis also is put forward that the Germans have been sent to defend Hungary from invasion by Russia.

Roumania to War in Spring? London, Jan. 10.—A telegram from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "I learn from private sources that Roumania will abandon her neutrality in the spring."

## Czar's Sweep May Hurry Italy and Balkans Into War

Diplomats of Allied Nations Confidently Expect Early Action at Rome Against Turkey and Greece, and Bulgaria Also May Be Drawn Into Conflict—Greek Fleet to Join the Franco-British Warships Storming Dardanelles, It Is Reported—Petrograd Dispatch States that Muscovites Are Delaying Invasion of Transylvania So that They May Be Joined in Arms by Roumanians—Turks Prepare for Effort to Retrieve Disaster in Caucasus.

### GERMANS WELL PLEASED WITH RESULTS OF FIGHTING IN FIRST WEEK OF THE NEW YEAR

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Russia's successes in the crownland of Transylvania, together with the growing friction between Turkey and Roumanians, Italy has been fired by the negotiations looking to a reapportionment of all the Balkan states, also are believed to be ready to join the allies in war against the Sultan.

Greece is expected to add her navy to the Franco-British warships now hammering at the Dardanelles.

A dispatch from Petrograd states that Russian troops in Bukowina are marking time in anticipation of a joint invasion of Transylvania with Roumanians. Italy has been fired with the war spirit by the news of the heroic deaths of the grandsons of Garibaldi on French battlefields.

Italy's declaration of war, however, appears to wait on action by Roumania.

Successes in First Week of 1915 Please Germans; Claim Victory in Africa

Berlin, Jan. 10.—Discussions by the press of the results of the fighting of the first week of the year show them to be fairly satisfactory.

The Germans in this period took about 5,500 prisoners and some twenty-five machine guns.

The Berliner Morgen Post calls attention to the details of the recent British attack upon Tamsa, German East Africa, which reports apparently emanated from the colonial office.

The first expedition landed consisted of 5,000 English and Hindoos who attacked the Germans, who it is assumed were only 2,000 strong. The English were repulsed with 900 killed and wounded.

The British attacked again on the next day with re-enforcements, but again were defeated with a total loss of 1,000. They then re-embarked and sailed for Mombasa.

Turks Mass New Army in Effort to Retrieve Defeat in the Caucasus

Petrograd, Jan. 10.—The Turks apparently are determined to make an immediate effort to retrieve their disaster in the Caucasus.

This time they are trying to resume their advance from Karakoram, west of Sari-Kamysch, on the Turkish frontier, where the remnants of the fugitive Tenth Corps have gathered and re-enforced.

There are indications that the Turks are bringing up great masses of troops. A large body of Bagdad troops is coming to continue the struggle in the Caucasus and almost the entire Turkish strength thus will be concentrated there.

The urgency of averting a further defeat is immediately due to the extremely critical position at Constantinople where it has been announced that capital punishment will be inflicted upon anybody circulating reports of the operations at Sari-Kamysch.

Germans Continue Night Air Raids Along Channel; Drop Bombs on Dunkirk

Calais, France, Jan. 10.—The German air excursions over Furnes, Dunkirk, and Calais continue. Last night a Zeppelin and two biplanes were seen near Calais.

The German air equipment on Dunkirk is ample as evidenced by a Zeppelin on Dunkirk that on yesterday dropped no less than sixteen Teuton bombs which were sighted over the Channel.

It is apparent that they were bent on a raid in force on Dunkirk, but after an hour of perilous flight the aviators evidently concluded that weather conditions were too bad and returned toward their base.

More bombs have been dropped into Furnes and Dunkirk without, however, doing much damage.

SCORNS SEA BATTLE RUMOR. Brazilian Minister of Marine Explains How It Probably Started.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro states that Minister of Marine Alencar declared today that the rumor of a battle off Rio Grande del Norte, in which it had been reported the German battle cruiser Von der Tann had been sunk, probably grew out of the sailing of the British cruiser Invincible and the coincident passing of the Rivadavia three miles off the coast.

"This may be an error but it leaves me in a state of mind that is horrible," it said, "I have worked hard all year and to have it turn out so badly has undone me. I am discouraged."

WORRIES LEAD TO SUICIDE. Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 10.—After carefully penning a note with instructions to his relatives, Arthur Cone, forty-seven years old, treasurer and general manager of the Toledo Lumber and Milling Company, shot himself in the head early today. His body was found in a chair in his office by a night watchman.

The note was addressed to the directors of the company. It told of the year's inventory and the indefinite results obtained.

"This may be an error but it leaves me in a state of mind that is horrible," it said, "I have worked hard all year and to have it turn out so badly has undone me. I am discouraged."